



## INTIMATIONS.

NOW READY. 1888.  
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
FOR 1888.  
FIFTH WHICH IS THE IMPROVED  
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.  
(TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE).  
COMPLETE WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &c., &c.  
ROYAL 8VO. PP. 1350. . . . . 35.00.  
SMALLER EDITION, 12MO. . . . . 316. . . . . 30.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
has been thoroughly revised and brought up  
to date, and is again much increased in bulk.

## DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.  
The best Remedy for Acid of the Stomach.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.  
For Heartburn and Headache.

For Gout and Indigestion.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.  
The best Aid for Palpable Constitu-  
tions in Warm Climates. Durrington & Co., Chemists,  
London, and Druggists and Storesses throughout  
the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.  
Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong.

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## NOTICE.

GARDEN SEEDS.  
SEASON 1888-9.

THE following SEEDS required for  
immediate Sowing  
CAN BE SUPPLIED AT ONCE:

## CELERIY.

## CYCLAMEN.

## CINERARIA.

OUR FIRST SHIPMENT  
OF ASSORTED VEGETABLE AND  
FLOWER SEED.

has arrived, and will be ready for delivery in  
A DAY OR TWO.

CATALOGUES AND GARDENING NOTES  
PRES.

ON APPLICATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, 17th August, 1888.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be concluded until cancellation.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

TELEPHONE NO. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 18TH, 1888.

WHEN little Sara Crewe was undergoing her childhood's martyrdom at Miss Minchin's seminary she used to console herself by supposing, "One of her chief entertainments," Mrs. BURNETT tells us in her charming language, "was to sit-in her garret, or walk about it, and 'suppose' things. On a cold night, when she had not enough to eat, she would draw the red footstool up before the empty grate, and say in the most intense voice, 'Suppose there was a great, wide steel grate here, and a great glowing fire, with beds of red-hot coal and lots of little dancing, flickering flames. Suppose there was a soft, deep rug, and this was a comfortable chair, all cushioned and crimson velvet,' and so on, and sometimes, after she had supposed things like these for half-an-hour, she would feel almost warm, and fall asleep with a smile on her face. Our friend of the China Mail has been playing Sara Crewe. British trade with China is in rather a sad plight, but suppose, 'says our innocent and imaginative friend,' 'we could turn all our pounds into taels at the current rate of exchange, and turn the taels back into pounds at the rate of exchange of seventeen years ago, how nice that would be. And really, you know, the tael is the measure of the trade, not the pound sterling.' It seems unkind to destroy such a pleasant dream, but if our friend ever returns to England he will find that the fact of the tael having been worth six shillings in 1871, won't help him to any more pounds now. As regards the question of British trade with China, the figures may be twisted this way and that way to work out fancy accounts, but the hard fact remains that whereas the value of British produce and manufactures exported to China in 1871 was £9,418,950, last year it was only £8,789,537, showing that during the seventeen years covered by the return there has not only no expansion of the trade in British goods in China, as measured by values, but actually a falling off. That we have had to give more goods for less money, a fact from which the China Mail derives so much comfort, only makes the position still more unfavourable to the exporting country. No one can seriously suppose that the profit on the eight million odd of last year was greater than that on the nine million odd of seventeen years ago. So far as China was concerned, there was therefore evident room for an inquiry into the causes of the depression of trade; but our contemporary is perhaps ignorant of the fact that there have ever been any complaints of depression. There is another consideration which must strike the parties interested rather forcibly. In former days large profits were made by local merchants on the import trade of China, whereas it is now nearly all done on a small commission, so that there must have been a shrinkage of profits both in England and at this end. And while England has thus been standing still other countries have been advancing. The value of the direct imports into China from the United States of America has risen from about £150,000 in 1871 to over £200,000 in 1887, and those from the Continent of Europe from a little over £70,000 to over £600,000. These figures do not include goods transhipped in Hongkong and sent down in the Chinese Customs Returns as imports from Hongkong. In the calculation we have taken note of the fall in exchange, but would mention for our contemporary's information that the Customs Returns are expressed in Haikwan taels, which are not the same as the Shanghai taels. Applying the same process to the imports into

Chins from Hongkong, we find that the value in taels in 1871 was, in round numbers, £27,500,000; and in 1887 £13,000,000. The English Customs Returns show that none of this increase can be credited to British goods, except a small amount to counterbalance a deficiency in the direct export. A portion of it is perhaps accounted for by imports from the Straits, Siam, etc., but a considerable share of it must also be put down to our Continental and American rivals.

The Chinese Customs Returns show that these have largely increased their direct imports, and it is only reasonable to suppose that they have increased their imports via Hongkong in the same proportion. It does not matter in the least whether the account be made up in gold or silver, the fact remains that trade in British goods has not been advancing, whereas that in the goods of other countries has. It is true that turning the total values of China's imports in 1871 and in 1887 from silver into sterling, an increase of less than a million and a half in the interval is shown, the figure being £23,367,000 in 1871 as against £24,320,000 in 1887, but as a good deal of business is done with silver using countries, and is therefore not affected by the fall in exchange, the value of this comparison is reduced almost to nil. Taking it, however, that China has increased her foreign import trade by only a million and a half sterling, it cannot be satisfactory to Englishmen to know that English goods have contributed nothing to the increase, such as it is. If the pounds of the English Customs Returns be turned into taels an increase is shown, but while the pound sterling continues to be the standard coin of England it is by that coin that the trade of England must be measured. The mono-metallic system of England has been, we believe, the principal cause of the non-expansion of her trade with China in value as well as quantity, but until she accepts bi-metalism there is little solid satisfaction to be derived from an imaginary conversion of pounds into taels at the present rate of exchange and a conversion of the taels into pounds at the rate of seventeen years ago. A process of that kind will not put a pound extra into the British manufacturer's pocket nor a chilling into that of the British working man. Not very long ago, if our memory serves us right, the China Mail was arguing against bi-metalism and supporting gold monometalism; now he tells us that the tael is the true measure of value. From this it would seem that he is in process of conversion on the currency question, though at present in a state of great confusion.

We are informed by Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co. that the C. E. steamer *Partie*, which left Vancouver on the 1st instant, arrived at Yokohama on Thursday.

The Agent informs us that the O. & O. steamer *Eliza*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 31st July, has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port on the 19th instant.

The B.M.S. steamer, which left Sydney on Wednesday, July 11th, took away twenty-one men belonging to the Seamen's Union in pursuance of an agreement recently arrived at that port from Hongkong have been removed.

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## THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. steamer *City of New York*, with the American mail of the 21st July, arrived here yesterday. The following telegrams are from San Francisco papers:—

## UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

MONTREAL, 15th July. A mass meeting of working men held last night condemned the landing in Canada of undesirable immigrants, and called upon the Government to put a stop to the practice by imposing a fine of \$100 for each offence upon any steamship bringing such people to Canada.

## EDUCATION IN INDIA.

SINGAPORE, 15th July. The Government has adopted a resolution relating to the extension of State education in India. It is to be a compulsory private education by Government institutions and by British specialists to supervise them. Technical education and moral training will be provided for the people to the public. The route was lined with troops.

## THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

GRODNO, 19th July. At 4.30 o'clock this afternoon the German imperial yacht *Hohenzollern*, with Emperor William on board, entered the roads here amid volleys of salutes from the warships and forts. The *Hohenzollern* was received by the Russian imperial yacht *Djedava*, on board of which was the Czar.

The imperial yachts approached each other with a double salute, and the Czar and the German Emperor bade each other a cordial good-bye.

The weather was fine and the scene was imposing. The German imperial party went aboard the Russian imperial yacht *Alexandra* which thence proceeded to Peterhof Palace. The *Czarina*, in a handsome pavilion erected on the quay of the military harbour, cordially greeted Empress William. The latter inspected the guard of honour, and in the meantime, the playing of the Russian national anthem. The party then proceeded to the palace. The route was lined with troops.

SA. PETERSBURG, 20th July.

During the voyage of the Emperor and Czar from Cronstadt to Peterhof last evening, Emperor William conversed at length with M. de Gier, while the Czar talked with Count Heribert Bismarck, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs. Afterward, the two Emperors had a talk together. No talk was referred to the state of the empire, or the government of Bismarck. William at Peterhof. Emperor William afterward went for a drive in company with the Czarina and Duke and Duchess Vladimir. The whole Russian press are convinced that the meeting of the Emperors will inaugurate a new era of peace, and feel hopeful that the Russian interests will now be considered. The *Novoye Vremya* warmly welcomed the Emperor's visit, and the *Pravda* also. The success of his efforts to become a maritime power, heaving the former relations between the two empires will be restored.

Emperor William, accompanied by Prince Henry, Count Heribert Bismarck, and suite sailed from Peterhof for this city at 10 o'clock.

This morning Emperor William and Prince Henry laid wreaths on the tomb of the late Emperor. They then went to the church in St. Petersburg. In the afternoon they visited the grandees residing in the vicinity of Peterhof, arriving at 7 o'clock, with the Czar and Czarina, at Krasnoe Selo to attend the "Tattoo" at the military camp. Wreaths were also placed on the tomb of the late Czarina by Emperor William and Prince Henry. The wreaths were inscribed with the names "William" and "Henry". The foreign embassies and all of the private houses along the route to St. Petersburg were profusely decorated and the balconies were crowded with people.

BERLIN, 20th July.

A Berlin correspondent has written to-day upon the story that the Empress Victoria is virtually a prisoner, although she is not under lock and key. She is so surrounded by officials and soldiers of the court as to be not free. It appears that certain state papers have disappeared. They are reported sent from St. Petersburg, Vienna, and London from German military agents. The papers are said to be of the contract-labor law, with special reference to the India of Italians into America, says the Italian Government will be on its guard to see that neither America nor any other country shall take measures contrary to international law or in opposition to the rights conferred on Italy through diplomatic relations.

## EMPEROR VICTORIA.

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The paper adds: "The paper states that Frederick is the author of the Emperor's death, and that they disappeared on the next day. Besides it is certain that the political testament of Emperor Frederick has been sent to London, and its return is especially desired. All attempts to recover the papers thus far have been made in vain. Emperor William has sent in trust of all his ministers to his mother for information concerning the papers, but none of them have been able to get a copy of Frederick's will, and its publication might check his course. He would not care to be placed before the public in the light of encouraging his son to go directly in opposition to his father's wishes, hence his anxiety to gain control of the papers and its scatological course towards the Dowager Empress.

BERLIN, 15th July.

Empress Victoria is preparing to leave Potsdam for the season, and will probably occupy a castle on the Rhine. This dispassion of the story that she is a virtual prisoner at Potsdam.

Dowager Empress Victoria is engaged in organizing her court. She will remain in Berlin or Potsdam until she finds a suitable castle on the Rhine.

LONDON, 17th July.

Empress Victoria has purchased the Villa Palmeria at Elstree. The amount paid was £24,000. A BILL TO ABOLISH DUESING.

PARIS, 16th July.

Bishop Fropel introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies to abolish duesing, and demanded urgent action for the measure. In the course of his remarks in introducing the bill, the Bishop referred to the recent encounter between the Emperor and General Boulanger. The demand for urgency was rejected by the Chamber.

## EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH.

NEW YORK, 17th July. It is rumored that Edison's phonograph has sold to an English syndicate for \$250,000. The rumor is unconfirmed.

John C. Tomlinson, Edison's lawyer, curiously disclosed the secret by revealing: "There is not a word of truth in it." The American rights to the phonograph have been transferred to a company with \$1,200,000 capital. All ownership abroad rests with Edison himself.

ITALY AND THE VATICAN.

ROMA, 19th July. It is officially announced that the Pope has no intention to leave the Vatican because of the political situation.

The Pope in conversation stated that he does not intend to leave Rome in regard to the political situation but has been misinformed.

ATLANTIC CABLES.

LODGE, 19th July. The semi-annual meeting of the Direct Cable Company was held to-day, John Pender presiding. He said that the revenue during the past six months had decreased by £6,665, as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

There would be no pool between the companies. The Commercial Company had only come into arrangement to enable the rates to be raised.

The Western Union Telegraph Company officials say there is no foundation for the report that Jay Gould had purchased Mackay's cable for \$11,000.

MANDEVILLE'S DEATH.

LODGE, 19th July. Dr. James Ridley, the medical officer in attendance at Tullamore Jail during Mr. Mandeville's incarceration there, and who was present at his funeral, has committed suicide. Ridley had been present at the inquest duly waiting to be called to the witness stand. The evidence given to show that Mandeville was subjected to ill usage while in the jail seemed to prey upon his mind. His suicide confirms the popular belief that Mandeville was treated with extreme cruelty by the prison officials.

Riley left a statement regarding the personal treatment of O'Brien and Mandeville as evidence to be given at the inquest. The police have seized the document. On the resumption of the inquest to-day counsel for the Prison Board asked for an adjournment for a few days to produce evidence which Ridley would have given. Ronayne, a visiting Justice, testified that his last note to the Irish clergy in regard to the political situation had been misinformed.

IRISH EVICTIONS.

DUBLIN, 17th July. An enormous eviction movement is to be begun on the Vandeleur estates at Kilrush, County Clare, are reported by the purchase of 1,000 acres of land by bridge between Kilrush and Kilkee, and taken other measures to delay the progress of the evictions. Chapel bells are tolled to warn the people of the approach of the officers. The plan of campaign has been adopted by the tenants of the Murphy estates in Tipperary, County Kerry.

The work of evicting tenants was resumed on the Vandeleur estates in County Clare to-day. Three tenants were evicted peacefully, and the Master of the Commission, Captain Crook, and the Sheriff of Clare will proceed to the estate with a force of 500 soldiers and police. Every able-bodied member of the 114 families is prepared to resist to the last, and a summary fight seems certain. The accrue of rent owed by the tenants is £30,000.

DUBLIN, 18th July.

Evictions at Kilrush, County Clare, are reported by the purchase of 1,000 acres of land by bridge between Kilrush and Kilkee, and taken other measures to delay the progress of the evictions. Chapel bells are tolled to warn the people of the approach of the officers. The plan of campaign has been adopted by the tenants of the Murphy estates in Tipperary, County Kerry.

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AFFAIRS IN SRI LANKA.

LONDON, 17th July. The order for the dispatch of reinforcements to the Ceylon has been countermanded owing to the improvement in the condition of affairs in Zuland.

## ISMAIL PASHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 15th July. Vinash has refused permission to Ismail Pasha to go to Germany, which country the latter requests to visit on the plea of ill-health. Ismail finds himself almost a prisoner, and his old friends have the greatest difficulty in gaining access to him.

## MILAN AND NATALE.

BERLIN, 18th July. It is stated that King Milan has given an answer to Queen Natalie's statements for submittal to the Powers, and that it is well known that he has any intention of remarrying, and will say that his main reason in seeking divorce is to remove his son from the influence of Queen Natalie.

VIENNA, 18th July. Queen Natalie travelled under the name of Countess of Jerome. The Austrian Ambassador was the only foreign representative who called upon her prior to her departure yesterday for Paris.

Queen Natalie was compelled to depart hastily for Paris, having been notified to leave Austrian territory. It is doubtful if she will be permitted to reside in Italy.

PARIS, 18th July.

Queen Natalie arrived to-morrow from Vienna, and proceeded at once to her hotel.

## A NEWSPAPER CONFISCATED.

BERLIN, 18th July. The *Welt-Haus-Ciegel* has been confiscated. Its editor will be prosecuted because of the publishing in that journal of replies to French articles with reference to the Dowager Empress Victoria.

## THE ANTI-CHINESE ACT.

NEW YORK, 18th July. The captain of the *Anteater*, American steamer, has agreed not to employ Chinese in future and the steamer is now sailing. The new act regarding Chinese immigration has received royal assent. It prohibits the further naturalization of Chinese and provides that all Chinese leaving the colony, except those who have been naturalized, shall return to be subject to the act. Chinese immigrants are to be taxed at an average of one to over 200 tons burden of each vessel in which they arrive. The poll tax has been fixed at \$200. No Chinese shall be allowed to engage in mining without authority of miners. The act does not affect Chinese who have been British subjects.

## TWO MILLION NEW VOTES.

ROME, 18th July. The Chamber of Deputies, on the 18th July, voted by a vote of 230 to 97, adopted the Constitutional Reform bill, which gives to 2,000,000 citizens the right to vote in local elections. The Chamber was thus prorogued until November.

## THE DAILY PRESS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18TH, 1888.

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The weather was fine and the scene was imposing. The German imperial party went aboard the Russian imperial yacht *Alexandra* which thence proceeded to Peterhof Palace. The *Czarina*, in a handsome pavilion erected on the quay of the military harbour, cordially greeted Empress William. The latter inspected the guard of honour, and in the meantime, the playing of the Russian national anthem. The party then proceeded to the palace. The route was lined with troops.

SA. PETERSBURG, 20th July.

During the voyage of the Emperor and Czar from Cronstadt to Peterhof last evening, Emperor William conversed at length with M. de Gier, while the Czar talked with Count Heribert Bismarck, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs. Afterward, the two Emperors had a talk together. No talk was referred to the state of the empire, or the government of Bismarck.

Emperor William, accompanied by Prince Henry, Count Heribert Bismarck, and suite sailed from Peterhof for this city at 10 o'clock.

This morning Emperor William and Prince Henry laid wreaths on the tomb of the late Emperor. They then went to the church in St. Petersburg. In the afternoon they visited the grandees residing in the vicinity of Peterhof, arriving at 7 o'clock, with the Czar and Czarina, at Krasnoe Selo to attend the "Tattoo" at the military camp. Wreaths were also placed on the tomb of the late Czarina by Emperor William and Prince Henry. The wreaths were inscribed with the names "William" and "Henry". The foreign embassies and all of the private houses along the route to St. Petersburg were profusely decorated and the balconies were crowded with people.

BERLIN, 20th July.

A Berlin correspondent has written to-day upon the story that the Empress Victoria is virtually a prisoner, although she is not under lock and key. She is so surrounded by officials and soldiers of the court as to be not free. It appears that certain state papers have disappeared.

They are reported sent from St. Petersburg, Vienna, and London from German military agents.

The paper adds: "The paper states that Frederick is the author of the Emperor's death, and that they disappeared on the next day. Besides it is certain that the political testament of Emperor Frederick has been sent to London, and its return is especially desired. All attempts to recover the papers thus far have been made in vain. Emperor William has sent in trust of all his ministers to his mother for information concerning the papers, but none of them have been able to get a copy of Frederick's will, and its publication might check his course. He would not care to be placed before the public in the light of encouraging his son to go directly in opposition to his father's wishes, hence his anxiety to gain control of the papers and its scatological course towards the Dowager Empress.

BERLIN, 15th July.

Empress Victoria is preparing to leave Potsdam for the season, and will probably occupy a castle on the Rhine. This dispassion of the story that she is a virtual prisoner at Potsdam.

Dowager Empress Victoria is engaged in organizing her court. She will remain in Berlin or Potsdam until she finds a suitable castle on the Rhine.

LONDON, 17th July.

It is officially announced that the Pope has no intention to leave the Vatican because of the political situation.

The Pope in conversation stated that he does not intend to leave Rome in regard to the political situation but has been misinformed.

ATLANTIC CABLES.

LODGE, 19th July. The semi-annual meeting of the Direct Cable Company was held to-day, John Pender presiding. He said that the revenue during the past six months had decreased by £6,665, as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

There would be no pool between the companies. The Commercial Company had only come into arrangement to enable the rates to be raised.

The Western Union Telegraph Company officials say there is no foundation for the report that Jay Gould had purchased Mackay's cable for \$11,000.

MANDEVILLE'S DEATH.

LODGE, 19th July. Dr. James Ridley, the medical officer in attendance at Tullamore Jail during Mr. Mandeville's incarceration there, and who was present at his funeral, has committed suicide.

Riley left a statement regarding the personal treatment of O'Brien and Mandeville as evidence to be given at the inquest.

IRISH EVICTIONS.

DUBLIN, 17th July. An enormous eviction movement is to be begun on the Vandeleur estates at Kilrush, County Clare, are reported by the purchase of 1,000 acres of land by bridge between Kilrush and Kilkee, and taken other measures to delay the progress of the evictions. Chapel bells are tolled to warn the people of the approach of the officers. The plan of campaign has been adopted by the tenants of the Murphy estates in Tipperary, County Kerry.

The work of evicting tenants was resumed on the Vandeleur estates in County Clare to-day. Three tenants were evicted peacefully, and the Master of the Commission, Captain Crook, and the Sheriff of Clare will proceed to the estate with a force of 500 soldiers and police. Every able-bodied member of the 114 families is prepared to resist to the last, and a summary fight seems certain. The accrue of rent owed by the tenants is £30,000.

DUBLIN, 18th July.

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AFFAIRS IN SRI LANKA.

LONDON, 17th July. The order for the dispatch of reinforcements to the Ceylon has been countermanded owing to the improvement in the condition of affairs in Zuland.

ISMAIL PASHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 15th July. Vinash has refused permission to Ismail Pasha to go to Germany, which country the latter requests to visit on the plea of ill-health. Ismail finds himself almost a prisoner, and his old friends have the greatest difficulty in gaining access to him.

MILAN AND NATALE.

BERLIN, 18th July. It is stated that King Milan has given an answer to Queen Natalie's statements for submittal to the Powers, and that it is well known that

